FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

COLD WAR

Dulles Says Reds Thwarted

Views Provoke U.S. Dispute

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in statements made Feb. 24 & 26, said recent changes in Soviet foreign-policy tactics had been forced by Western programs during the Cold War.

Dulles' evaluation of the Reds' new "economic offensive" & other activities in the Middle East provoked a dispute between supporters & critics of the Eisenhower Admin. Leading Democrats held that Dulles had mislabeled Western setbacks as victories.

Says West Sways Russians

During an appearance Feb. 24 at an opening meeting of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. in Washington [see pp. 66A2, 59B2,], Dulles said the strength & unity of the free world had forced the Russians "to revamp their whole creed, from A to Z." "They have failed, and now they have to revise their whole policy," he said. "They are playing our game now" in offering economic aid to less developed areas.* "I am sure we can beat them at our game"; if not, "we ought to be ashamed of ourselves."

Sees Soviet 'Failure' in Changes

Asked by Sen J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) whether the USSR was making progress with a "pre-emptive policy," especially in the Middle East, Dulles said: "I do not think so. . . . They made very little progress in the last few years, and the proof of it is that at this very moment . . . they are having to revise their whole program. If we had to go through such a revision . . . it would be advertised all over the world that we had failed. The fact is, they have failed, and they have got to devise new policies." [See p. 57B1-D3]

*A Soviet economic-development mission arrived in Beirut, Lebanon Feb. 22 on a tour of the Middle East. The Russians reportedly offered technical assistance on road building, hydroelectric dams, irrigation, rail & seaport improvements. [See p. 51C2]

Dulles observed that "for 30 years, Soviet foreign policy & Soviet policy generally has been based upon 2 principles": intolerance of any system that did not conform to Soviet communism & violence "as a means of getting their results." "Those policies have gradually ceased to produce any results. . . . The free nations have banded together, shown their strength [&] unity to an increasing degree," he said. The Russians now "have got to revamp their whole creed, from A to Z. It is a tremendous process for them, because they have to undo the teaching of many years." "What that new basis is going to be, I do not know. . . . But one thing that is absolutely certain is, the unity & firmness & resolution of the free nations . . . have caused the Soviet policy to fail, and today they are trying to figure out how they are going to get a better one." (Dulles' remarks twice evoked applause from spectators at the committee session.)

The Secretary also said the Russians were "weak internally in certain vital respects." "They have put all their emphasis upon heavy industry." This program had been "pushed . . . quite effectively," he said, but "in the process, they have neglected . . . consumer goods & their agricultural situation, which is quite critical." "They are in a very bad way." Dulles added that, while the Russians were "making rapid progress in heavy industry & in the war industries," their industry as a whole contained "glaring weaknesses."

Challenged by Democrats

Dulles' testimony on the Soviet position brought the following responses from Democrats Feb. 25:

Adlai E. Stevenson—"Surely he [Dulles] knows better. If he doesn't, he should; and if he does, he should not mislead the country." [See p. 68CF3]

N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman—It was "reckless" for Dulles to suggest that the Russians were changing their system, "because it can only contribute further to the unjustified complacency which Pres. Eisenhower & Mr. Dulles have been encouraging." [See pp. 68F3, 45F1]

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.)—Dulles' estimate of Soviet moves was "absurd." New Red tactics would "supplement" old goals, increase the Soviet menace. [See p. 34G1]

Sen. John J. Sparkman (Ala.)—Russia was "approaching us in military armament & in some cases going above us," and "while these changes [in Soviet strength & tactics] are taking place in the world, we haven't shown sufficient change to meet these developments." [See Vol. XV, p. 392F2]

Sen. Fulbright (Ark.) — Dulles "seems to be fairly complacent about the struggle with the Russians," although he and Pres. Eisenhower had urged the U.S. in January to beware of the dangers of the new Soviet foreign policy. "This contradiction is confusing." [See p. 11D2]

In a Senate speech Feb. 27, Fulbright said: He did not "desire to villify a Republican Secy. of State [Dulles], as a recent Democratic Secy. of State [Dean G. Acheson] was villified because he did not reverse every world current that was adverse to America." Fulbright promised support for a Secretary "who will not treat us as children, ready to clap in delight at every fairy story, however fanciful." "We & our Allies have drawn together" to preserve systems of government "where an informed public opinion can be the source of public policy." "Are these systems of government well served when a Secy. of State misleads public opinion, confuses it, feeds it pap, tells it that if it will suppress the proof of its own senses, it will see that Soviet triumphs are really Soviet defeats, and Western defeats are really triumphs?" [See p. 54D2]

George F. Kennan, Truman Admin. State Dept. policy planner & Amb. to Russia, Feb. 25—"I don't recognize the world Mr. Dulles is talking about." [See Vol. XV, p. 41F3]

Sen Wayne Morse (Ore.) Feb. 27: "The Admin. has been keeping secret from the American people a great many things which they are entitled to know." If "we do not combat the kind of philosophy" expressed by Dulles before the Senate committee, "he will lead us off the brink." [See pp. 18A1, 45A1]

George Less Critical

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. said Feb. 25 it had been evident for a year that the Russians were "taking on some of the things we are doing" and that he saw no need for "drastic

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Dulles said Soviet shift to less violent tactics represented victory for Western programs in first round of cold war; Democrats assailed statement as deemphasizing new Red threat.

U.S. policy on arms to Mid-East defended by Dulles, Hoover.

Soviet CP ended Congress devoted to stressing "popular front" & "collective leadership."

Adenauer ousted Free Dem. critics from Bonn Govt. coalition.

Britain offered federation plan to Caribbean colonies.

Severe cold wave ended in West Europe.

United States

Eisenhower released to U.S. industry, other countries $1 billion worth of U-235 for peaceful atomic projects.

Montgomery, Ala. Negro leaders arrested over bus boycott.

Kefauver proposed farm program employing "food stamp" distribution of surplus, "graduated" price supports, livestock production subsidiaries.

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change in our program because of this." He called for a "positive" program that would not be subject to change every time Russia altered its tactics & policies. [See p. 59B2]

Acting Senate Republican leader Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) said Feb. 27 that Dulles could not be accused of "intentional misrepresentation of any facts" but was "perhaps too optimistic." [See p. 44G3]

Dulles Asks Long-Range Aid

Dulles reiterated in a speech at the *Philadelphia Bulletin* forum Feb. 26 that the "Soviet pattern of hatred & violence produced diminishing returns" and had been "thwarted by the free world." He said the USSR was putting "heavy emphasis on trade & economic assistance" but that the U.S., "with or without the so-called competition of the USSR," proposed "to go forward with sound policies to aid the economic progress of less developed countries." Dulles disclosed that the Eisenhower Admin. would ask Congress this year to appropriate $1.7 billion for economic aid in fiscal 1957 ($100 million more than was available in fiscal 1956) and would request authority to "commit some such amount as $100 million a year for several years for long-range projects" to strengthen the economy of "less developed countries." [See p. 36B2]

Defends Opinions, Program

Dulles told a news conference in Washington Feb. 28 he felt that his estimate of the world situation, as expressed before the Senate committee Feb. 24 & in Philadelphia Feb. 26, "considered as a whole . . . strikes a fair balance." He said: He had "made clear" in the Philadelphia speech that Soviet policy changes did not mean "the struggle is over." "One round is perhaps over." "The 2d round may be beginning"; it would be "different in character from the first" and "an attitude of complacency would be disastrous." "There is a continuing Soviet purpose of predatory character . . . in the Soviet present tactics, and more guile, although perhaps less force, than heretofore."

Dulles said at the news conference that "greater flexibility & greater assurance of continuity" of U.S. policy would be "quite indispensable" to meet the 2d-round challenge. He explained that greater flexibility would be required regarding "the conditions & limitation under which economic aid can be dispensed." "Assurance of continuity" of U.S. economic aid would let recipient countries "pledge themselves to the consummation of long-term projects & "perhaps get some financial help from other quarters," such as the Intl. Bank, where it was "much easier to get money" if the U.S. was making "a substantial continuing contribution of its own."

The Secretary was optimistic over the prospects that Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. George would accept & Congress approve the controversial long-range aid commitment program in its final form. [See pp. 51G1, 36D2]

Hoover, Dulles Explain Embargo

State Secy. Dulles & Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr., appearing Feb. 24 before the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com., explained the temporary suspension Feb. 17 of American arms shipments to the Middle East. (The suspension halted temporarily a shipment of 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia. The embargo was lifted Feb. 18.) [See p. 58C-E3]

The Forgn. Relations Com. had arranged for Dulles & Hoover to answer charges that the one-day embargo signified confusion in the Eisenhower Admin. over Mid-Eastern policy. [See pp. 59B2, 65D1]

Hoover Says Arabian Aid Legal

Hoover gave the Senators details of the embargo & its revocation after Dulles had discussed policy in an opening statement. Hoover said in reply to questions by Sen. Fulbright (D., Ark.): "The suspension was entirely my decision."* It "was fully concurred in by the President—and I do not believe that I should discuss my relations with the Executive." [See Vol. XV, p. 250A-B1]

Hoover said the suspension was ordered "primarily" due to press & radio "charges" that the shipment of 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia "was not in compliance with the laws & export regulations of the U.S." "We had no way of being able to find out, late on the night of Feb. 16 . . . that all of the laws & regulations had been complied with," so the *James Monroe's* scheduled sailing with the tanks early Feb. 17 was held up. Hoover "made the decision to reinstate all shipments" Feb. 18 after an investigation was completed and "the facts were brought to me."

Dulles Discounts Israeli Fears

During questioning by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), Dulles said that the tank shipments were not involved with Israeli-Arab problems "because things like tanks cannot get across the desert." In reply to Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), Dulles said the 18 tanks did not increase Saudi Arabian war potential "in any appreciable degree."

Dulles told Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) that the tanks would help "maintain internal security" in Saudi Arabia, where "there have been large-scale riots & disturbances at various points." Dulles said that if the U.S. failed to give Saudi Arabia "its reasonable requirement in this area it is probable, at least possible . . . that our air base agreement would not be renewed." [See p. 58F3]

Humphrey asked for verification of reports that "American personnel of the Jewish faith" were not stationed at the U.S. base at Dhahran at the request of Saudi Arabia. Dulles replied: "It may be. I think that for many years . . . there has been a prohibition on Jews in Saudi Arabia." Dulles denied that the U.S. had agreed to a Saudi Arabia ban on "American businessmen who may be of the Jewish faith." While "we do have to recognize the fact that Saudi Arabia is an ally," that does not mean "we approve of all its practices at all," Dulles said.

*As Actg. State Secy. while Dulles was on vacation in the Bahamas. Dulles told newsmen in Washington Feb. 22 he had not heard of the tank controversy until he saw Miami newspapers that day on his return from an 11-day holiday. [See p. 58E3]

Explains Mid-East Policy

Dulles told the committee in his opening statement Feb. 24: The U.S. "does not exclude the possibility of arms sales" to Israel & the Arab nations "when it will preserve the peace." "However, Israel, due to its much smaller size & population, could not win an arms race against Arabs having access to Soviet-bloc stocks." Israel's security seemingly "could be better assured . . . through measures other than the acquisition of additional arms in circumstances which might exacerbate the situation. These other measures include reliance on the UN, by which Israel was created" and whose Charter "binds all of them [Israelis & Arabs] not to threaten or use force."

Says Red Arms Obstruct Peace

"During the past 6 mos. substantial amounts of Soviet bloc arms have been sent to the [Mid-Eastern] area," Dulles said, and Russia "has thus complicated the problem which the UN has sought to solve. Conditions for an arms race now exist as certain countries . . . vie with one another in the purchase of military items."

Dulles recalled his statement of Aug. 26, 1955 that "3 problems require conspicuously to be solved: the plight of the [Arab] refugees, the pall of fear that hangs over the Arab & Israeli people alike, and the lack of fixed boundaries between Israel & its Arab neighbors." If agreement could be reached on those "basic problems," Dulles said, "it shou'd be possible to find solutions to the other remaining questions." [See Vol. XV, p. 285B1]

(Replying to questions by Sen. Fulbright, Dulles said: He first had heard last June that Egyptian Premier Gamel Abdel Nasser "might be thinking of trying to get some arms" from the Soviet bloc. In early July, "I was advised that that effort was being discontinued." In mid-August, he "was informed that the Czech arms deal was probably on, or being negotiated," but not until Sept. did he receive "what we regarded as really firm information about it." The question was not raised with the Russians during the Geneva Summit Conf. in July 1955 because "there was no information at all at that time to indicate that the movement of arms was in prospect.")

U.S. Arms Priced Too High

Dulles said the Egyptians had approached the U.S. for arms in July

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1955 and "we gave them prices," but "they found they could get arms from the Soviet bloc more cheaply" for a barter of cotton [see p. 319D-E1]. The U.S., although "not in the business of selling [arms] for a profit," had prices fixed by the Defense Dept. that were higher than those of "various countries of Europe which are also selling arms," Dulles said. [See p. 59G1]

Uncertainty over the strength of Czech arms shipments ordered by Egypt was a factor in delaying action on Israel's application to buy $50 million worth of American arms, Dulles conceded in answer to a question by Sen. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.). But Dulles said the U.S. also was holding up arms sales to Israel "because we do not believe that . . . the shipment would be conducive to . . . a permanent peace between Israel & the Arab States." "We are doing everything we can to try to limit this particular Egypt-Czech deal to a one-shot operation."

Bars Politics, Bias on Mid-East

In an extension of his opening statement to the Senate Forgn. Affairs Com. Feb. 24, Dulles said that U.S. difficulty in dealing with the Middle East problem "derives very largely from the fact that the Arabs believe that the U.S., which confronts a problem which relates to Israel, is in the last analysis dominated by . . . domestic political considerations." Dulles said the Eisenhower Admin. was determined "to deal with the problem purely from the standpoint of the best interests of the U.S." and on "a basis of friendly impartiality toward both the Israelis & the Arabs."

Hammarskjold Sees Gains

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, who had visited the Middle East during a tour of 17 UN nations, said in New York Feb. 27 he did not believe "complete settlements are within reach" in the Middle East, "but I do believe in the possibility of an orderly progress toward solutions." He said his talks with Israelis & Arabs convinced him they were aware of war risks. He warned against "panicky reactions" to current Israeli-Arab differences. [See p. 35B2]

(Hammarskjöld also attended the opening in Bangalore, India Feb. 2 of the 12th session of the UN Economic Comm. for Asia & the Far East. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the meeting Feb. 2, urged "wealthy" countries to channel aid to less-developed countries through the UN. Nehru endorsed a Soviet move to seat Communist China at the meeting, but this proposal was rejected by the commission. A Red Chinese memorandum to the commission conceded that Western embargoes on strategic materials had been effective but said they eventually would hurt the West. The Chinese memo said there was "a broad future" for trade with Red China if the West would eliminate "artificial barriers to peaceful trade.") [See p. 41G3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Releases U-235 for Peace

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 22 authorized the sale or lease of 40,000 kg. (88,000 lb.) of Uranium 235 over an undetermined period of years to aid atomic research, development & power plant construction in the U.S. & the rest of the free world.

Half of the total was to be leased "for all licensed civilian purposes, principally for power reactors," in the U.S. The other half was to be sold or leased "for peaceful purposes, principally power & research reactors," to free-world countries not producing U-235. (The U.S. already had made 200 kg. of U-235 "available for research reactors abroad," the President said.)

Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. "welcomes" efforts "to create an international agency & an integrated community for Western Europe to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy." He pledged to "cooperate with such agencies." [See p. 51B-C3]

Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss, in a statement accompanying the President's, said the U.S. quota would "meet the estimated requirements of . . . private & public power groups." He reported that a special school had been set up at the Argonne Natl. Laboratory to train scientists & engineers from friendly countries in reactor technology. He said 70 students (including 30 still attending classes) from 29 nations had received training there.

Strauss calculated the value of the 40,000 kg. of U-235 at $1 billion ($25 per gram). [See Vol. XV, p. 231D1]

Atomic Program Progresses

The AEC announced Feb. 9 that private individuals & organizations working on peaceful atomic uses would be permitted to use AEC buildings & equipment provided: they have security clearance; the facilities requested are not "reasonably available" elsewhere, and the AEC's own programs are not interrupted. Fair rates would be charged.

The AEC revealed in its semi-annual report to Congress Jan. 30 that its investment in plant & equipment had mounted to $6.64 billion by the end of 1955. It reported progress in hydrogen & atomic weapon production but predicted that peaceful use of the hydrogen atom was "many years" off. It said the number of uranium-producing mines in the U.S. had risen to about 925.

The AEC Jan. 10 announced a relaxation of rules to make it easier to export atomic isotopes to friendly foreign nations.

AEC Commissioner Thomas E. Murray told the Joint Atomic Energy Com. Feb. 23 that the U.S. was falling down on its "sweeping promises to the world concerning atomic power." He said the Govt. must finance most atomic power plant construction in the U.S. & abroad. He proposed that reactors capable of generating 2 million kw. of electric power be installed "at home & abroad" by 1960—at a cost of about $1 billion—and an additional 10 million kw. of capacity by 1965. He warned that U.S. delay would increase Soviet chances of using nuclear power to bring neutral nations under Communist domination. [See pp. 38D1-A2, 1E3]

Calls 3-Nation Conference

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 23 invited Canadian Prime Min. Louis Stephen St. Laurent & Mexican Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines to join him for a conference in March. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower wanted "the heads of Govt. of these 3 neighboring North American countries to know each other better and to discuss informally matters of common interest."

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Feb. 25 after a 10-day vacation at Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's plantation near Thomasville, Ga. He had played a full 18 holes of golf Feb. 22—the first since his heart attack in Sept. 1955—and another 18 Feb. 23. The President's personal physician, Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, 74, told newsmen Feb. 24 that a 2d term might be "safer" for Mr. Eisenhower's health than the first because, since his heart attack, he had been forced to learn to lead a more regulated life. [See p. 60A-C1] . . . John D. Ames, Chicago investment executive (Bacon, Whipple Co. senior partner) & ex-pblshr. of the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, became finance chairman of the Natl. Citizens for Eisenhower Feb. 25. [See p. 37B1] . . . A bill to increase House members' allowances for free telegrams & long-distance phone calls was signed by the President Feb. 27. It raised the annual telegram, cablegram & radiogram limit from 12,000 words to 20,000, the annual phone limit from 1,800 minutes to 3,000.

Appointments. Feb. 23—Philip L. Rice (R.) to succeed Edw. A. Towse as Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court. . . . Feb. 27—Amb.-to-Venezuela Fletcher Warren, 59, to succeed Avra M. Warren as Amb. to Turkey. . . . Feb. 28—Donald D. McPherson (R.), 49, Gettysburg, Pa. lawyer, to suceed Col. John Monroe Johnson (D.) as an ICC member; Laurence Walrath (D.) to fill the remainder of the term (ending Dec. 31) of ICC member Martin Kelso Elliott (R.), who resigned.

RACIAL PROBLEM

Alabama Bus Boycott Arrests

90 Montgomery, Ala. Negro leaders, 24 of whom were Protestant ministers, were arrested Feb. 22-24 on charges of violating a state anti-boycott law by leading a Negro boycott of Montgomery City Lines buses to protest segregated seating practices. All were released on $300 bond each.

South Polled on Integration

Southern whites disapproved the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling by an 80%-16% majority, according to a Gallup poll reported Feb. 26. They opposed the ICC order against train, bus & waiting-room segregation by a 76%-19% margin. But Gallup poll results released Feb. 27 indicated that southern Negroes approved the Supreme Court decision by 53%-36% & the ICC order by 82%-14%. (A Gallup poll "outside the South" indicated that the court decision was backed by 71%-24%, the ICC order by 67%-25%.)

They were arraigned Feb. 24, and all pleaded not guilty.

(115 had been indicted, but several were out of the state. At least one was arrested on returning to Montgomery Feb. 27.) [See p. 61F2-B3]

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, 29, pastor of the First Baptist Church & one of the 24 arrested ministers, announced Feb. 22 that boycott leaders had proclaimed Feb. 24 as Prayer-Pilgrimage Day, a day on which "not a single race-loving Negro" would ride. Most Montgomery Negroes complied and walked to work (or to court) Feb. 24 despite a drizzle. Negro ministers exhorted Montgomery Negroes at a mass meeting Feb. 23 to keep their movement one of "passive resistance" and to avoid violence.

(The bus line was only one of several enterprises boycotted by one side or another for allegedly taking sides in the segregation issue. The pro-segregation *White Sentinel*, published in St. Louis, had accused Phillip Morris, Inc. of giving money to the NAACP—a report denied by both the company & the NAACP—and as a result Philip Morris cigarettes were boycotted by many whites in Alabama. The Negro *Tuskegee Civic Assn. News* told Negroes Feb. 7 that any businessman "who is not sympathetic to your becoming a registered voter [does not deserve] your patronage."

Boycotters Win Support

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.), pastor of the (Negro) Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York & leader of a civil rights bloc in the U.S. House, telegraphed Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 23 to urge federal protection for Negroes in the Montgomery bus boycott. Presidential Admin. Asst. Bryce N. Harlow wrote Powell Feb. 25 that the matter was being referred to the Justice Dept. He said the boycott was "one of a number" of recent incidents which reinforced the President's proposal that Congress establish a commission on civil rights. [See p. 12B3]

The Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Feb. 25 wired the President & Atty. General urging federal protection for Montgomery Negro boycotters.

Powell proposed Feb. 24 that Negroes throughout the U.S. support the Montgomery Negroes by joining Mar. 28 in a "Natl. Deliverance Day of Prayer." He said no Negroes should work or attend school between 2 & 3 p.m. that day. Many Negro leaders announced their cooperation. But Dr. Joseph Jackson, pres. of the 5 million-member Natl. Baptist Convention (Negro), wired from Miami Feb. 27 that his group favored the prayer proposal yet would "not go along with a nationwide economic boycott." Powell replied immediately that he had not intended a work stoppage and was "interested in prayer only."

Alabama Plans 2-Race Panel

Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama, conferring with 75 Alabama newspaper editors & publishers Feb. 24, outlined plans for a bi-racial commission to try to reverse the racial deterioration in the state which had caused the bus boycott & riots over admission of a Negro, Autherine J. Lucy, to the U. of Alabama.

Folsom Feb. 28 said he would call a special legislative session to consider the commission proposal & school financing. [See p. 54C-F3]

Rep. W. L. Martin, member of an interim state legislative committee studying school finances, failed Feb. 27 in an effort to get the committee to order Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, U. of Alabama pres., to give him the names of students who had signed a petition urging Miss Lucy's readmittance. Martin warned that if white Alabamans "give in & be compromised" on the race issue, "we will have but 3 choices to make—sell our homes & get out of Alabama, be humiliated or take up our shotguns."

Carmichael Vs. 'Mob Rule'

U. of Alabama Pres. Carmichael told students & faculty members at a convocation at the university in Tuscaloosa Feb. 16 that the trustees' suspension of Miss Lucy was not an abdication "in favor of mob rule" but an action to protect her & the university. The university had fought her admittance by legal means but had admitted her on court order, he said, because "society could not long endure if its institutions of higher learning array themselves on the side of lawlessness." Carmichael said the issue "is not segregation vs. integration but law & order vs. anarchy."

Students & non-students met in the county courthouse in Tuscaloosa Feb. 17 to form a pro-segregation White Citizens' Council. Leonard Wilson, 19, of Selma, Ala., a pre-law U. of Alabama student & campus leader of anti-integration forces, was chosen as temporary chairman.

(The White Citizens' Council movement started in Mississippi after the May 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision but spread to Alabama & other southern states. Units were organized on a local basis. Dues were $2.50-$5 a year. Members usually signed a pledge opposing integration & the "Communist theory of one world, one race" and saying they "do not wish my child to marry a Negro." Mississippi was estimated to have nearly 80,000 members in 300 chapters. Alabama had an estimated 50,000 in more than 60 chapters.)

(Samuel Perrier Taylor, 19, U. of Alabama sophomore, was beaten by 2 Negroes near the Tuscaloosa campus Feb. 14. Police arrested Arthur & John Washington, brothers, and said they confessed attacking the white student "to get even for the way they treated Miss Lucy.")

(The *AFL-CIO News* reported Feb. 18 that Rubber Workers Local 351, representing 1,500 employes of the B. F. Goodrich tire plant in Tuscaloosa, had denied that workers at the plant had led demonstrations against Miss Lucy. The paper said Tuscaloosa Police Chief W. C. Thompkins Jr. had denied published reports that he had accused Goodrich workers.)

Stevenson Urges Action

Adlai E. Stevenson told reporters in New York Feb. 27 that Pres. Eisenhower should call a meeting of southern white & Negro leaders to seek means of allaying rising racial tensions. "To avoid any possibility of disorder at home or further damage to the nation's reputation abroad, I think the situation merits the prompt attention of the President," he said. The President's great moral influence & prestige could curb southern tensions, Stevenson declared. "It should be exerted before the situation gets any more serious."

Stevenson, at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Hartford, Conn. Feb. 25, said that the Supreme Court desegregation decisions "speak clearly the law & the conscience of this land. . . . They recognize that a time for transition & compliance is necessary. . . . But they do not recognize or permit repudiation or rejection. . . ." Stevenson cited Andrew Jackson as denouncing as unconstitutional the doctrine of interposition, which at least 4 southern Governors favored as a means of nullifying the desegregation decision. [See p. 31A-B3]

In a statement issued in Portland, Ore. Feb. 12, Stevenson said: On the desegregation issue, "the question . . . is not what we are trying to accomplish but how we should go about it. The Supreme Court itself has clearly recognized that we cannot by the stroke of a pen reverse customs & traditions that are older than the Republic. Instead of establishing a fixed time limit for compliance . . . it has established the test of good faith. . . . True integration requires more than the mere presence of children of 2 races in the same classroom; it requires a change in the hearts & minds of men. No child can be properly educated in a hostile atmosphere. . . . Punitive action by the Fed. Govt. may actually delay [integration]. . . . We will not . . . reduce race prejudice by denying to areas afflicted with it the means of improving the educational standards of all their people. . . . I suggest no slowing down. . . . We must proceed . . . with all reasonable speed. But we must recognize that it is reason alone that will determine our rate of continued progress and guard against reversal of the [progressive] trend." [See p. 60E2]

Harriman Vs. Gradualism

N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, in a transcribed WCBS radio interview Feb. 12, urged greater speed in enforcing the school desegregation decision. The Fed. Govt. should not "talk about 10 years [for enforcement] or that sort of thing," he declared. He backed the Powell amendment to deny school-aid funds to segregated schools but said there was no question yet of federal troops enforcing the decision.

Harriman said he was "unhappy" that Pres. Eisenhower. in his Feb. 8 press conference, "seemed to take [the Autherine Lucy case] so lightly" [see

p. 54F3]. He indicated a belief that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. was failing to take necessary action, in the Lucy & desegregation cases, "in supporting the federal law & in bringing to justice the [law's] violators."

Archbishop Vs. Segregation

R. C. Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans, in a pastoral letter read at all masses in all churches of the archdiocese Feb. 19, denounced racial segregation as "morally wrong & sinful" and made it clear that he planned to integrate New Orleans' parochial schools.

Rummel Feb. 24 approved an editorial in *Catholic Action of the South,* the archdiocese's official weekly, which warned against passage of school segregation legislation proposed Feb. 15 by 4 Catholic members of the state Legislature. The editorial said that under Canon 2334, "if the laws were put into effect, automatic excommunication would be incurred by those [Catholics] who worked for & voted for their passage and by . . . [Catholics] who besought sheriffs, chiefs of police or courts to put provisions of the laws into effect."

The proposed laws would maintain segregation in public schools and extend it to private schools. 3 of the 4 legislators, replying to the editorial, said Feb. 26 that the church "does not require integration under penalty of censure." But Govt.-designate Earl K. Long, commenting on the editorial, said Feb. 24 that the Legislature should not interfere with private school operation.

Rummel, noting that segregationists often charged that the integration movement was pro-Communist, suggested Feb. 26, at the 8th annual Catholic Interracial Sunday Conf. at Loyola U. of the South (in New Orleans), that "consciously or unconsciously" the "work of the Communists" was being done by those "who are trying to uphold segregation on the basis of color alone."

Rummel praised the conference's principal speaker, British West Indies-born Hulan E. Jack, borough pres. of Manhattan (N. Y. C.). Jack, a Catholic & a Negro, told the conference he had come to the U.S. as "an immigrant boy of 16" and, when elected in Nov. 1953 to the "highest elective office ever attained by a Negro in [U.S.] history," had learned "that 83% of the citizens who voted for me were not members of my race." He called this "a practical demonstration of democracy in action which the Communists can never challenge."

Shortly after Jack's speech, Emile A. Wagner Jr., a Catholic New Orleans lawyer, distributed documents purporting to show that Jack had joined, sponsored, spoken before or attended a number of allegedly Communist-front groups or other activities between 1942 & 1946. Wagner said the papers had been given him by Mrs. Juliette Joray, acting clerk of the House Un-American Activities Com. (Mrs. Joray said in Washington that she had done so on orders of Richard Arens, the committee's acting counsel.)

Jack, in New Orleans Feb. 26, "categorically" denied Red associations. He said in New York Feb. 27 that he never knowingly had associated with a "subversive" organization. But he conceded that he may unwittingly have attended Red-front meetings, since "in this game of politics, you attend a lot of meetings."

(R. C. Archb. Patrick A. O'Boyle of Washington Feb. 28 urged laymen to help end racial discrimination and to bring about equality.)

(The Natl. Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, meeting in Greenwich, Conn. Feb. 23, declared that "desegregation must be the goal for all church institutions & agencies.")

Other School Developments

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) called on southern states Feb. 25 to organize "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court school desegregation decision and to convince "the rest of the country [that] integration is not going to be accepted in the South." He backed "interposition" as "a perfectly legal means of appeal from the Supreme Court's order."

Virginia's Gen. Assembly adopted an interposition resolution by votes of 36-2 in the Senate & 90-5 in the House Feb. 1. The resolution termed the Supreme Court decision an "illegal encroachment" on state sovereignty and proposed a U.S. Constitutional amendment to decide questions of "contested power" between the federal & state governments. [See p. 31A-B3]

A resolution declaring the desegregation decision "null, void & of no effect" was passed by the Georgia House by 179-1 Feb. 8 and by 30-0 Senate vote Feb. 13. A similar measure adopted by the Alabama Legislature had gone into effect without the approval or veto of Gov. Folsom, who called it "hogwash." [See p. 31D3]

School segregation laws adopted by the Louisiana Legislature in 1954 in an effort to by-pass the Supreme Court ruling were declared invalid by a 3-judge federal court in New Orleans Feb. 15. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered the Orleans Parish (county) School Board to integrate its schools "with all deliberate speed" but conceded that this did not require that it be done "overnight" or "even in a year or more." The ruling was in a suit filed by NAACP attorney A. P. Tureaud on behalf of 95 Negro children [see Vol. XIV, p. 363B-C3]. (The NAACP announced after a 3-day meeting in Atlanta Feb. 19 that before June 1 it would file suits to force school desegregation in 8 "recalcitrant" southern states — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North & South Carolina & Virginia.)

The Wilmington (Del.) Board of Education voted Feb. 13 to end all public school segregation.

Harrison E. Lee, who had advised fellow Negroes to "forget integration" for a while, was revealed Feb. 8 to have resigned as principal of Speight Negro School, Ft. Gaines, Ga., and to have fled the community with his family. He said pressure from other Negroes had forced him to do so.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Kefauver Offers Farm Plan

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) outlined in Sigourney, Ia. Feb. 27 a comprehensive farm plan which he was sponsoring or supporting as amendments to the pending Senate farm bill. His proposals included:

(1) "A food stamp plan" under which surplus foods would be distributed through participating stores to needy persons qualified by federal or state welfare agencies.

(2) Encouragement of the family-type farm by "graduated" price supports at 100% of parity for farms with gross revenue of $7,000 or less, 90% for those with $7,000-$20,000 incomes and 75% for those with incomes up to $50,000. [See p. 60G3]

(3) Authority for the Agri. Secy. to pay $1-$3 per cwt. premiums for hogs marketed at 200 lb. or less & cattle at 1,000 lb. or less whenever prices dropped below 90% of parity or the annual crop exceeded the average for the previous 10 years.

(4) Livestock "production payments" giving farmers the difference between market price and the percentage of parity determined by the "graduated" price support method.

(5) Establishment of "a strategic reserve" of farm commodities.

Kefauver declared himself "sick & tired of hearing the Secy. of Agriculture moan about the overburdening surpluses and blaming all the farmers' woes on them" when "an imaginative Admin. would consider the surplus not as something to cry about but as something to use." As an example, he said that India, "with just a little assistance in foreign exchange, . . . could take ⅓ of our wheat surplus." Kefauver said that if Russia sent India wheat, there would be "great excitement at the State Dept." and the U.S. would send wheat also. "Let's act on our own at least once in a while," he suggested.

(Kefauver said in Cullman, Ala. Feb. 22 that the Democrats would fight for 90% price supports and restoration of cotton acreage cuts.)

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Communists. Gilbert Green, 49, convicted "first-string" Communist leader (Illinois CP chairman) who had jumped bail in 1951, surrendered to federal authorities in New York Feb. 27. [See Vol. XI, p. 213J] . . . A federal jury in Cleveland Feb. 10 acquitted 4 Ohio CP leaders and convicted 6 others on charges of conspiring to teach overthrow of the Govt. by force. An 11th defendant, David Katz, 42, was acquitted by directed verdict of Fed. Dist. Judge Charles J. McNamee, who ruled there was insufficient evidence against him. Those acquitted: Mrs. Frieda Katz, 38, Katz' wife; Elvador Claud Greenfield, 65, Robt. Alfred Campbell, 43, Jos. Michael Dougher, 58. The 6 convicted: Jos. Brandt, 45, Mrs. Lucille Bethencourt, 28; Geo. Kwatt, 41, alleged political commissar of the Spanish Civil War's Abraham Lincoln Brigade; Martin Chancey, 47, Anthony Krchmarek, 57, Frank Hashmall, 36. [See Vol. XII, p. 333C1]

Alaska. A 14,400-word state constitution was signed in Fairbanks Feb. 5 by 54 of the 55 delegates (including 6 women) to a 75-day Alaska Constitutional Convention. The 15-article charter, to be submitted for ratification at the Apr. 24 primary election, was designed as the basic law of a prospective 586,400-sq.-mi. state of some 208,000 population. It provided for only 2 elective state officials, a Governor & a Secy. of State. The Legislature would consist of a 40-member House & 20-member Senate. The Governor would appoint all department heads and pick judges from nominees chosen by a judicial council. Voting age would be 19. The state would be divided into boroughs with elective Assemblies. Pres. Eisenhower wired the convention Feb. 4 that should the constitution be ratified, he was certain Congress would "take cognizance of it" in considering Alaskan statehood. [See p. 12B-C3]

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Connecticut Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D.) met with GOP state Legislature leaders Feb. 27 but failed to persuade them to continue state rent controls set to end Mar. 31. [See Vol. XV, p. 434C2] . . . **Wolf I. Ladejinsky,** 56, who had been cleared of security charges in 1955, was forced to resign as an $11,800-a-yr. Intl. Cooperation Admin. land reform expert in Viet Nam, the ICA announced in Washington Feb. 4. Ladejinsky had given a Chinese friend $3,000 to buy stock in a Formosa glass plant (Hsinchu Glass Co.) and thereby had violated an ICA rule (but no law) barring ICA employes from investing in U.S.-aided firms. Ladejinsky said in Saigon Feb. 5 that he had not known the company was receiving U.S. aid until an ICA representative questioned him about it and revealed that "conflict of interests" was involved. Ladejinsky reported that the ICA official said he would "recommend that the matter be dropped and that I be permitted to keep the stock." Ladejinsky said he decided to sell the stock anyway, made $790 profit on the sale and "thought that was the end of the matter." (The Viet Namese Presidential Cabinet Feb. 5 issued a statement of "very deep regret" at Ladejinsky's ouster. It expressed "hope that the decision is not final" so that Ladejinsky might continue his "so many eminent services" to Viet Nam.) [See Vol. XV, p. 321F1] . . . **Donald M. Dozer,** 50, was dismissed as a State Dept. historian Jan. 18 on charges of failing to meet work requirements, making false & misleading statements to superiors & disrupting work relations in his unit. His dismissal by the department Oct. 4, 1955 had been reversed by the Civil Svc. Comm. Dec. 10 on grounds the charges were not specific enough. [See Vol. XV, p. 353E1-B2] . . . **Dr. Walter H. Zinn,** 49, Canadian-born atomic reactor expert, resigned effective June 30 as director of the Argonne Natl. Laboratory (announced Feb. 10). . . . **Gov. J. Bracken Lee** (R., Utah), filing his 1955 federal income tax return without making a payment Jan. 13, challenged the Govt. to collect by court order. He said he was refusing to pay because it was unconstitutional for the Govt. to use tax money to aid foreign nations. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey told newsmen Jan. 16 that he would sue Lee. [See Vol. XV, pp. 171F3, 52B2, E2] . . . **Tokyo Rose** (Mrs. Felipe D'Aquino, the former Iva Ikuko Toguri), 39, left the federal women's prison at Alderson, W. Va. on parole Jan. 28 after serving 6 years of a 10-yr. treason term for broadcasting for the Japanese during World War II. [See Vol. XII, p. 137N-P] . . . **Asst. Defense Secy. Thomas P. Pike** was defended by Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Feb. 1 against charges of the West Coast Pipeline Co. (Dallas) that he had opposed the company's proposed West Texas-California pipeline because the project would compete with West Coast oil companies that were "principal customers" of Pike's T. P. Pike Drilling Co. [See Vol. XV, pp. 154G3, 143B2] . . . **Drew Pearson's** 5-yr.-old damage suit against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), Fulton Lewis Jr., Westbrook Pegler, 5 others & the *Washington Times Herald* was dropped by agreement of attorneys for both sides Feb. 14. The suit was based on an alleged assault by McCarthy & statements by all defendants. [See Vol. XI, p. 80P]

FOREIGN

Reds End Party Congress

The 20th Soviet CP Congress ended in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow Feb. 25 after election of an enlarged Central Com. pledged to the new principles of collective leadership. [See p. 57B1]

CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's keynote report repudiating one-man rule was unanimously approved by the Congress Feb. 24, as were Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's draft directives for the 6th 5-yr. plan. [See p. 58F1]

To Press for 'Popular Front'

The Congress unanimously adopted Feb. 25 a proposal by Khrushchev for the preparation of a new party program for submission to the next Congress in 1960. This would replace the program, adopted by the 8th Congress in Dec. 1919, that called for a worldwide proletarian revolution.

The Soviet news agency Tass said Feb. 25 the new program would be based on "the main provision of Marxist-Leninist theory, constructively developed on a foundation of the historical experience of our party, the experience of fraternal parties of Socialist countries & the experience & achievements of the whole international Communist & workers' movement." [See p. 57E-F2]

(Moscow radio announced Feb. 24 that the CP Congress had called for a revival of the "popular front" by restoring "business-like contacts between Communist & Socialist parties" and with "other parties which by deeds desire to support peace & struggle against the imperialist yoke.")

Organization Leaders Named

The Central Com. was expanded from 125 to 133 members, including 53 new ones. 46 members elected during Joseph Stalin's regime in 1952 were dropped; most of them were victims of recent CP & Govt. reshuffles in the provinces. Deaths accounted for other changes. Of 122 persons elected candidate (alternate) members of the Central Com., 72 were chosen for the first time.

Among new Central Com. members: First Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko; State Security Chrmn. Ivan A. Serov; Internal Affairs Min. Nikolai P. Dudorov; Agri. Min. Vladimir V. Matskevich, who headed the Soviet farm tour of the U.S. in 1955. [See p. 49G2; Vol. XV, 343A-B3]

The 11 members of the Central Com.'s Presidium were re-elected to the Central Com., which re-elected the same Presidium Feb. 27.* Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov was one of 5 newly named as alternate Presidium members. He became the first professional soldier to reach that level, and Ekaterina A. Furtseva, First Secy. of the Moscow CP, became the first woman. Other new alternates: *Pravda* editor Dmitri T. Shepilov [see Vol. XV, p. 234E2]. Kazakhstan SSR CP chief Leonard I. Brezhnev, Uzbek SSR CP chief Nikolai A. Mukhitdinov. [See p. 49E3]

Moscow radio announced Feb. 28 that Khrushchev had been named to head a 10-man bureau set up to coordinate local CP organizations in the Russian Soviet Republic, where no CP Central Com. existed as in other Soviet republics.

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Greece. Premier Constantin Karamanlis' pro-Western, anti-Communist Natl. Radical Union won 161 of 300 seats in the Greek Chamber of Deputies in elections Feb. 19, although an opposition Dem. Union coalition of 7 parties won most of the popular votes. [See p. 23A1]

Sudan. 194 persons suffocated Feb. 22 when imprisoned with 91 others in a room in Kosti, a Sudanese market center 240 mi. south of Khartum. (123 Britons died in the similar "Black Hole of Calcutta" disaster in 1756, when 146 persons were imprisoned in a room 20-ft.-sq. during a native uprising.) The Kosti prisoners were among 500 tenant farmers arrested for refusing to deliver cotton to a marketing company. The farmers had demanded a larger share in profits & management. 4 prominent Sudanese, including a member of Parliament, were sentenced Feb. 28 to 6 mos. in jail for instigating student riots in Khartum Feb. 23 protesting the 194 deaths. [See p. 51B2]

West Germany. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who lost ⅔ control of the Bundesrat (upper house) Feb. 20 [see p. 61G3], gave up his ⅔ majority in the Bundestag (lower house) Feb. 24

* Presidium members announced in alphabetical order by Moscow radio Feb. 27: Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin; Supreme Soviet Presidium Pres. Klementi E. Voroshilov; labor specialist Lazar M. Kaganovich; Ukrainian CP First Secy. A. I. Kirichenko; Dep. Premier Georgi M. Malenkov; First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan; Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov; First Dep. Premier Mikhail G. Pervukhin; economic planner Maxim Z. Saburov; propagandist Mikhail A. Suslov (first named to the Presidium in 1955); CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev. (The letters "Kh" are equivalent to "X" in the Russian alphabet.)

when he expelled from his coalition 30 "disloyal" deputies who formed an anti-Adenauer bloc within the Free Dem. Party under party chrmn Thomas Dehler. 16 Free Dem. deputies split with the Dehler block in a caucus Feb. 23 & remained pro-Adenauer. They included the 4 Social Dem. Cabt. members: Vice Chancellor Franz Bluecher, Justice Min. Fritz Neumayer, Min. Without Portfolio Hermann Schaefer & Housing Min. Emanuel Preusker. Anti-Adenauer deputies said they did not object to Adenauer's basic policies, but they opposed his "authoritarian" rule. Dehler Feb. 24 called for "bargaining with the Russians for the price of German unity." [See p. 43A-B3]

British Colonies. A 2-wk. conference in London between the Colonial Office & 16 delegates from 5 British colonies in the Caribbean ended Feb. 23 with agreement on formation of a federal government for the colonies, with elections for a federal legislature to be held before Mar. 31, 1958. Taking part were Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago, Barbados, Windward Islands & Leeward Islands (except for the British Virgin Islands, which remained outside the federation plan for the time being). British Guiana & British Honduras sent observers but opposed federation at present. [See Vol. XIII, p. 156B-C] . . . A proposal for integration with Britain was approved, 3-to-1, in a referendum in the colony of Malta Feb. 11-12. Final returns Feb. 14 showed 45% of the eligible 150,-264 voters for the plan, 13% against & 40% abstaining. [Vol XV, p. 427D1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Brig. Gen. Leon Justo Bengoa, war minister in the deposed Lonardi regime [see Vol. XV, p. 378F1] & previously a Perón supporter, was arrested Feb. 22 as a threat to the Aramburu Govt. Bengoa had written to War Min. Brig. Gen. Arturo O. Arana attacking the present regime for its punitive measures against Perónist leaders. Bengoa had declined appointment as delegate to the Org. of Amer. States in Washington on grounds that he could not approve of the Argentine Govt.'s policies. . . . Adm. Leonard McLean, head of a committee investigating the Perón regime, revealed Feb. 28 that he had ordered renegotiation of Kaiser Motors' $25 million contract with Perón for auto output in Argentina. [See 5D2]

Guatemala. Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas signed a new agrarian reform law Feb. 27 which granted land holdings in perpetuity to small farmers. Expropriated land was to be paid for in 10 yrs. at 4% interest. Land purposely left fallow was to be taken by the Govt. [See Vol. XIV, p. 6C1]

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common-share profits)

Alabama Pwr. Co. *1955—$14,026,971; 1954—$13,046,300. . . . **Algemeine Kunstzijde Unie N.V.** *1955 — $8,500,000, †$4.12; 1954 — $11,700,000, †$5.69. . . . **Allegheny Ludlum Steel** *1955—$14,-985,660, $8.25; 1954—$4,246,083, $2.30. . . . **Allied Chemical & Dye** *1955—$52,127,975, $5.72; 1954—$43,071,766, $4.80. . . . **American Airlines, Inc.** *1955—$18,609,281, $2.42; 1954—$11,431,287, $1.54. . . . **Amer. Bakeries Co.** 1955—$5,404,545, $3.22; 1954—$4,431,143, $2.61. . . . **Amer. Brake Shoe Co.** *1954—$6,442,000, $5.08; 1954—$4,304,-000, $3.19. . . . **Amer. Can Co.** *1955—$35,989,700, $3.04; 1954—$30,446,708, $2.53. . . . **Amer. & Forgn. Pwr.** (only) *1955—$9,910,000, $1.37; 1954 $8,027,998, $1.11. . . . **Amer. Gas & Electric** *1955—$38,215,978, $2.97; 1954—$32,359,224, $2.52. . . . **Amer. Investment Co. of Ill.** *1955—$6,235,067, $1.30; 1954—$5,514,002, $1.18. . . . **Amer.-Marietta Co.** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$11,109,703; 1954—$5,466,228. . . . **Amer. Motors Corp.** *Yr. to Sept. 30, 1955—‡$6,956,425; 1954—‡$11,071,237. . . . **Amer. Tel. & Tel.** (only) *1955—$546,200,000, $10.77; 1954—$480,277,306, $10.41. . . . **Appalachian Elec. Pwr.** *1955—$14,890,385, ¶$41.02; 1954—$12,992,078, ¶$35.64. . . . **Arkansas Pwr. & Light Co.** *1955—$7,343,780; 1954—$8,507,485. . . . **Armco Steel Co.** *1955—$64,228,000, $6.05; 1954—$41,100,266, $3.93. . . . **Armour & Co.** Yr. to Oct. 29, 1955—$10,107,614, $2.49; 1954—$5,064,-092, $.51. . . . **Associates Investment** *1955—$19,-004,135, $5.86; 1954—$15,679,790, $4.85. . . . **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.** *1955—$77,564,-886, $14.70; 1954—$66,172,950, $12.35. . . . **Atlantic Coast Line R.R.** *1955—$13,850,532, $5.60; 1954—$11,747,486, $4.75. . . . **Atlantic Refining** *1955 — $39,464,000, $4.25; 1954 — $41,351,000, $4.47.

* Preliminary ‡ Net loss after tax recoveries of $9,700,000 in 1955 & $11,590,000 in 1954 ¶ Preferred stock

ARTS & SCIENCE

Explosion on the sun likened in force to that of 1,000,000 H-bombs was observed Feb. 23. It caused a day's cosmic ray bombardment of the earth twice the normal rate and garbled transoceanic telephone & global shortwave radio communications. . . . **Cancer** was produced on the ears of 8 laboratory rabbits by painting them with cigarette tars, Dr. Evarts A. Graham of Washington U. reported Feb. 26 in St. Louis. [See p. 63C-D1] . . . **Salk anti-polio vaccine** rendered safe by a new radiation process developed by Parke Davis & Co. was released for public use Feb. 24 by the Public Health Service. [See p. 63C1] . . . **Nebuchadnezzar's** capture of Jerusalem occurred the 2d day of Adar (between sundowns of Mar. 15 & 16) in 597 B.C., according to a deciphered Babylonian tablet of the period, D. J. Wiseman of the British Museum announced in London Feb. 24. [See Vol. XV, p. 178A3]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

A Forest of Tigers. By Robert Shaplen. Young U.S. diplomat tries to understand Asian politics & Eurasian girl. Feb. 13 (Knopf, 373 pp., $3.95)*

The Gentleman & the Tiger: an Autobiography. By George B. McClellan Jr. Life of son of Civil War general who used Tammany to become NYC mayor. Feb. 21. (Lippincott, 375 pp., $6)†

Honey From a Dark Hive. By Bernice Kavinoky. Love between Jewess & Roman Catholic encounters savage family opposition. Feb. 27. (Rinehart, 271 pp., $3.75)*

A House of Children. By Joyce Cary. Artist's nostalgic remembrance of childhood, mainly autobiographical. (Published in England 1941). Feb. 29. (Harper, 276 pp., $3.50)*

A Journey to Greatness: The Life & Music of George Gershwin. By David Ewen. Biog. of composer. Feb. 27. (Holt, 384 pp., $5)†

Peter the Great. By Constantin de Grunwald. Transl. from French by Viola Garvin. Biog. of Russian Czar denies he was barbarian. Feb. 28. (Macmillan, 224 pp., $4.50)†

The Revolt of Gunner Asch. By Hans Helmut Kirst. Satiric best-selling German novel depicts sadism & brutality of Hitler's pre-war army. Feb. 29. (Little, Brown, 311 pp., $3.95)*

Winter in the Air. By Sylvia Townsend Warner. Short stories. Feb. 23. (Viking, 250 pp., $3.50)*

The Writer Observed. By Harvey Breit. Interviews with authors first published in Sunday "N.Y. Times" book review section. Feb. 20. (World, 286 pp., $3.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

LEADING FEBRUARY FILMS

New York Releases

All That Heaven Allows. Jane Wyman as widow who falls in love with gardener younger than she is. Screenplay by Peg Fenwick. Directed by Doulas Sirk. Produced by Ross Hunter in Technicolor for Univ.-Intl. With Rock Hudson, Agnes Moorehead, Conrad Nagel, Virginia Grey, Gloria Talbott. Feb. 28.

The Benny Goodman Story. TV star Steve Allen as King of Swing. Written & directed by Valentine Davies. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg in Technicolor for Univ.-Intl. Music by Goodman's band. With Donna Reed, Berta Gersten, Gene Krupa, Harry James, Sammy Davis Sr. Feb. 21.

Carousel. CinemaScope 55 version of Rodgers & Hammerstein musical treatment of Molnar's "Liliom." Screenplay by Phoebe & Henry Ephron. Directed by Henry King. Produced by Ephron in DeLuxe Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Gordon MacRae, Shirley Jones, Cameron Mitchell, Barbara Ruick, Robert Rounseville, Gene Lockhart. Feb. 16.

The Court Jester. Danny Kaye in burlesque of age of knighthood. Written, directed & produced by Norman Panama & Melvin Frank for Paramount. Words & music by Sylvia Fine & Sammy Cahn. With Glynis Johns, Basil Rathbone, Angela Lansbury, Cecil Parker, Mildred Natwick. Feb. 1.

Doctor At Sea. Sequel to British "Doctor in the House" has young physician practicing aboard freighter. Presented by J. Arthur Rank & rlsd. by Republic. With Dirk Bogarde, Brigitte Bardot, Brenda de Banzie, James Robertson Justice. Feb. 29.

The Ladykillers. Alec Guiness as leader of gang of thieves masquerading as string quintet. Screenplay by William Rose. Directed by Alexander Mackendrick. Michael Balcon production in Technicolor for J. Arthur Rank. With Cecil Parker, Herbert Lom, Peter Sellers, Katie Johnson. Feb. 20.

The Last Hunt. CinemaScope buffalo-hunting in Dakotas. Screenplay written & directed by Richard Brooks. Produced by Dore Schary for MGM. With Robert Taylor, Stewart Granger, Lloyd Nolan, Debra Paget. Feb. 29.

Lease of Life. English vicar sticks to convictions, loses chance at good job. Screenplay by Eric Ambler from story by Frank Baker. Directed by Charles Frend. Produced by Michael Balcon. With Robert Donat, Kay Walsh, Adrienne Corri, Denholm Elliott. Feb. 9.

Picnic. William Holden as young n'er-do-well who drifts into small Kansas town, changed lives of several people. Screenplay by Daniel Taradash from William Inge's play. Directed by Joshua Logan. Produced by Fred Kohlmar in Technicolor for Columbia. With Kim Novak, Rosalind Russell, Betty Field, Susan Strasberg, Arthur O'Connell. Feb. 16.

OBITUARIES

James P. Allman, 80, Chicago police comm. 1931-45; Feb. 24, Chicago.

William J. Aylward, 80, U.S. artist (seascapes); Feb. 26 in Bath, N.Y.

John Howard Benson, 55, U.S. sculptor & calligrapher; Feb. 23 in Newport, R.I.

Hattie Carnegie (Zanft), 69, Austrian-born U.S. fashion designer; Feb. 22 in New York.

Marie Glennon Charlier, 49, wife of Roger H. Charlier, author *I Was a Male War Bride;* Feb. 21 in Somerville, N. J.

Harry Clark, 45, stage actor *(Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?)*; Feb. 28 in N.Y. while playing handball.

Dr. Henry Edward Crampton, 81, Barnard Coll. zoologist & experimental biologist; Feb. 26 in New York.

Frank Dailey, 55, who formed one of first U.S. "name" dance bands 1918, owner Meadowbrook Club, Cedar Grove, N.J.; Feb. 27 in Montclair, N.J.

Eddie Davis, 64, society bandleader for 25 yrs.; Feb. 27 in New York.

Edward A. Dickson, 76, chrmn. U. of Calif. Regents Bd., ex-ed. & co-owner of old *Los Angeles Evening Express;* Feb. 22 in Los Angeles.

Arthur Hayday, 86, ex-MP, among fndrs. of British Labor Party; Feb. 28 in Nottingham, Eng.

Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, 89, pres. Girard Coll. 1910-36; Feb. 27 in Phila.

Elsie Janis (Wilson) 66, N.Y. & London singing & dancing star known

as "Sweetheart of the AEF" in World War I; Feb. 26, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Sen. Harley Martin Kilgore (D., W. Va.), 63, supporter of New Deal & Fair Deal as U.S. Senator since 1941, chrmn. Senate Judiciary Com.; Feb. 28 in Bethesda, Md. of cerebral hemorrhage while hospitalized for high blood pressure.

Gustavus Town Kirby, 82, retired lawyer, sportsman, member of every U.S. Olympic Com. since 1895, when games' revival in 1896 was planned; Feb. 27 in Bedford Hills, N.Y.

Dr. Robert M. Lindner, 41, psychologist, author *The 50-Minute Hour;* Feb. 27 in Baltimore.

James Lynah, 75, ex-chrmn. Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. "sanity code" panel which sought to regulate college recruiting of high-school athletes; Feb. 24 on S.C. plantation near Savannah, Ga.

Ganesh V. Mavalankar, 68, speaker of Indian lower house; Feb. 27 in Ahmedabad, India.

Elmer Drew Merrill, 79, Harvard botanist; Feb. 25 in Boston.

Gerrit Smith Miller Jr., 84, retired Smithsonian Institution mammal expert; Feb. 24 in Washn.

Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, 83, Gen. Pershing's intelligence chief in World War I; Feb. 24 in N.Y.

Richard E. O'Dea, 65, ex-owner radio stations WNEW & WOV, N.Y.; Feb. 24 in Paterson, N.J.

Brandon Peters, 63, last actor to play title role in *Life With Father* on Broadway; Feb. 27 in New York.

O. Pomeroy Robinson Jr., 64, submarine bldr., senior vice pres. Gen. Dynamics Corp. who helped to develop atomic submarine *Nautilus;* Feb. 26 in New London, Conn.

Prof. Alexander Svolos, 64, Greek Socialist, leader leftist Dem. Party in Feb. 19 elections; Feb. 23 in Athens.

Penna Tervo, 55, Finnish Finance Min.; Feb. 26 in auto crash outside Helsinki.

Daniele Vare, 76, Italian diplomat, author *The Laughing Diplomat;* Feb. 27 in Rome.

Charles L. Wagner, 87, U.S. concert manager (John McCormack, Mary Garden); Feb. 25 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: $13,450 Natl. Stock Car (Nascar) Grand Natl. at Daytona Beach, Fla. was won Feb. 26 by Tim Flock of Atlanta in a Chrysler 300B (at 90.83 mph. for 156 mi.), for first prize of $4,025. (Natl. Guardsmen & police broke up a 5-hr. riot in Daytona Beach Feb. 26 during which 3,000 persons, mostly teen-aged auto racing fans, wrecked stores and damaged autos. The riot began when police sought to prevent 2 youths from holding a private auto race down Daytona's main street. About 15 persons were injured, 46 arrested during the riot.)

Bobsledding: Stan Benham & Pat Martin won the North American 2-man championship Feb. 25 at Lake Placid, N.Y. [See p. 64B1] . . . **Court tennis:** Wm. Lingelbach of Phila. defeated Alastair B. Martin of N.Y. in the Tuxedo Park (N.Y.) Gold Racquet finals Feb. 26. [See Vol. XIV, p. 80B2] . . . **Golf:** Ted Kroll won the $30,000 Houston (Tex.) open Feb. 26, for $6,000. Betsy Rawls won the $5,000 Babe Zaharias Cancer Fund women's tourney Feb. 26 in Sarasota, Fla., for $900. [See pp. 64C1, 40F3] . . . **Horse racing:** D&H Stable's Needles, Dave Erb up, won the $148,800 Flamingo Stakes Feb. 25 at Hialeah (Miami), for $111,600. T. M. Kerr's Bobby Brocato, Johnny Longden up, won the $135,000 Santa Anita Handicap in Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 25, for $97,000. [See p. 64D1] . . . **Speed skating:** Yevgeni Grishin of Russia won the European championship Feb. 26 in Helsinki. [See pp. 56C1, 47F3] . . . **Tennis:** Ulf Schmidt of Sweden defeated Sven Davidson of Sweden in singles, and Vic Seixas & Sam Giammalva of the U.S. won doubles in the USLTA men's indoor championship finals in New York Feb. 26. [See p. 56C1] . . . **Track:** Manhattan Coll. retained the team title in the IC4A indoor championships in New York Feb. 25; John Haines of Penn equalled the world indoor 60-yd. dash record of 6.1 sec., which was equalled also by Dave Sime of Duk, in the Atlantic Coast Conf. indoor games Feb. 24 in Raleigh, N.C. [See pp. 64E1, 32C2]

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Disbanding of the Appalachian (class D) baseball league Feb. 24 and Piedmont (class B) league Feb. 27 was announced by league officials. The Piedmont's collapse was blamed by league pres. Ben Campbell on competitive major league radio-TV broadcasts. [See Vol. XV, p. 404F2] . . . **N.Y. State Athletic Comm.** Chrmn. Julius Helfand announced Feb. 28 the revocation of Stephen P. (Tex) Sullivan's & Willie Gilzenberg's licenses to promote televised boxing shows at St. Nicholas Arena in New York through their London Sporting Club. The club & Gilzenberg each were fined $5,000, and Gilzenberg's "resignation" as a N.Y. licensee proffered Jan. 24 was rejected. The promoters were penalized for violation of NYSAC rules & regulations, but a charge of "consorting with known criminals" was dismissed for lack of evidence. [See pp. 24B1, 16B2]. . . . **Pete Stevens** was advanced Feb. 24 from asst. to head Temple U. (Phila.) football coach to succeed athletic dir. Josh Cody. . . . **Early Wynn,** 36, Cleveland pitcher, signed his 1956 contract Feb. 25 for an estimated $34,000. [See Vol. XV, p. 348A2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Weather Disasters. Europe's month-long siege of heavy snows & freezing temperatures ended Feb. 26 with the known cold-wave death toll 907. France's fatality list of 215 was the greatest of any single country. Economic loss from damaged crops throughout West Eurone was estimated Feb. 26 at $2 billion. [See p. 64D2] . . . Tornadoes in Illinois Feb. 25 caused deaths of 3 persons in Summerfield, 2 in Imbs Station and one in Centerville. Dust storms same day were held responsible for 2 fatal accidents in Oklahoma, and other windstorms caused deaths of 5 persons in Oklahoma & southern Ohio.

Accidents. 32 persons were killed Feb. 25 when a freight train collided with the Dresden-Leipzig express at Bornitz, East Germany. . . . 13 persons were killed & 100 others injured Feb. 28 when a Boston & Maine streamliner crashed into a stalled commuter train in a blizzard near Swampscott, Mass. Some of the injured who were transferred to a Marblehead-to-Boston train were injured again when that train crashed into another at Revere, Mass. . . . 6 persons died & over 100 were injured Feb. 23 when the Pennsylvania R.R. Washington-to-N.Y. *Embassy* express was derailed near Odenton, Md. because of a broken axle. [See p. 56F1] . . . 19 persons aboard a Syrian Airways plane enroute to Damascus died when it exploded in mid-air Feb. 24 near Aleppo. . . . 11 crewmen aboard a USAF B-50 Superfort were killed when it crashed during a test flight Feb. 27 near Dayton, Ohio. [See p. 64E2]

Crime. The Commonwealth Bldg. & Loan Assn. of Norfolk, Va. disclosed Feb. 26 that $2,919,000 was missing from its funds, according to a check by the Fed. Home Loan Bank Board. [See p. 56G2] . . . Jerome Lieberman, 19, was freed for lack of evidence in Brooklyn Feb. 24 of a charge of complicity in the 1954 murder of Reinhold Ulrickson. He also had been freed in connection with the slaying of Willard Menter. [See Vol. XV, p. 32E3] . . . John Maxwell Seaforth Gray, 44, who had been arrested in London, was flown to New York Feb. 24 to face an indictment charging him & Robert J. Morman with 15 counts of grand larceny & forgery in connection with an alleged $187,000 stock swindle from the Lawyers Mortgage & Title Co., of which both were ex-vice presidents. Morman still was being sought. . . . Thomas Williams Jr., 14, of Wheeling, W. Va. was revealed by his attorney Feb. 23 to have confessed that he killed David Powell, 9, with a 2 x 4 board. [See p. 64C3]

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Margaret Truman, 32, NBC mistress of ceremonies & actress, received $60,000 from *Good Housekeeping* for magazine serial rights to her memoirs, *Souvenir,* it was disclosed Feb. 23 in New York. [See p. 61A1; Vol. XIV, 212G2] . . . **Branch Rickey,** ex-baseball exec., received the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews Human Relations Award Feb. 23 in Hartford, Conn. for breaking the ban against Negroes in major league baseball. [See Vol. XV, 355C3; VII, 116A] . . . **Lazaro Cardenas,** ex-Pres. of Mexico, received the Stalin Peace Prize in Mexico City Feb. 26. [See Vol. XIV, p. 271C1] . . . **Brig. Gen. David A. Sarnoff,** RCA chrmn., was 65 Feb. 27. [See Vol. XV, pp. 435F2, 434D3] . . . **Fleet Adm. Chester A. Nimitz** was 71 Feb. 24. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 209B3, 37D2; XII, 135P]

Married: Skater Katy Rodolph, 25, to AF Lt. William Wyatt, 28; Feb. 22 in Las Vegas (her 2d). [See p. 24G1]